

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.  
A Classified Statement Regarding the Same.

An ex-Union soldier has requested the publication of the annexed statement for such of the boys as may be floating about in this country:

No bounty paid to volunteers for enlistments before the commencement of the rebellion, April 12, 1861, nor after April 30, 1865, in any case; nor for 100 days, or three, six or nine months' men.

1. Decision of Supreme Court, March 14, 1870, an Act of April 22, 1872. This applies only to enlistments for three years prior to July 22, 1861, and since the commencement of the rebellion. All volunteers who enlisted for three years prior to July 22, 1861, and who were mustered into service for three years before August 6, 1861, are entitled to \$100 bounty, if they have been honorably discharged and have received the same for such service. Those discharged for promotion by way of favor are not entitled to this bounty.

2. Act of July 22, 1861, gives \$100 bounty for two and three years' volunteers, from April 12, 1861, to December 24, 1863 (except veteran volunteers and recruits for old organizations), and also from April 1, 1862, to July 18, 1864, if they served two years or more as enlisted men, or were honorably discharged as such on account of wounds received in line of duty before two years' service.

Also, additional bounty, Act of July 28, 1866, \$100 to three years' men from April 14, 1861, for same enlistments and conditions as stated in "No. 2," if not entitled to receive a greater bounty than \$100 under previous laws for all other enlistments; except those discharged for promotion or by way of favor and drafted men and substitutes.

3. Act of March 3, 1862, gives \$100 bounty only to drafted men and their substitutes enrolled for three years from March 3, 1862, to September 5, 1864, if they served two years or more, or were discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty before two years' service.

4. A bounty of \$300 to volunteer recruits to "old" organizations (that is, those that had been completed and left the State to which they belonged,) for three years' enlistments, from October 24, 1862, to April 1, 1864, paid in installments, as follows: \$60 in advance, and \$30 after each 2, 6, 12, 18, 24 and 36 months respectively. Also, to "new" organizations, from December 24, 1862, to April 1, 1864, \$300 to volunteer recruits, same as in "No. 4."

5. Four hundred dollars to veteran volunteers (that is, those enlisting for three years, and who had previously served nine consecutive months in the army), from January 1, 1863, to April 4, 1864, payable as follows: Advance, \$25 (or \$60 after September 28, 1863), and \$50 after each 2, 6, 12, 18, 24 and 36 months, and the balance at the expiration of service. Soldiers who had rendered nine months' consecutive service in the army were permitted to re-enlist in another organization after January 1, 1862, and prior to April 1, 1864, and become veterans. If they re-enlisted in the same regiment, they must have been discharged by reason of wounds received in line of duty in order to become veterans, but these were probably paid all bounty due for first service.

6. Act of July 4, 1864, Volunteers enlisting for one, two and three years, from July 18, 1864, to April 30, 1865, were paid \$100 for one year; \$20 for two years; \$300 for three years, in equal installments; one-third on muster in, one-third at expiration of one-half the term and the balance at the expiration of the term of service. And the First Corps United States Veteran Volunteers (Hancock's corps), \$300 in advance in addition to that settled in "No. 6."

7. Colored troops, Act of June 15, 1864, and March 3, 1873. Colored men, enlisting as volunteers, from April 12, 1861, to July 18, 1864, are entitled to the same bounty as white volunteers for the same period.

Also, colored recruits from October 17, 1863, to June 15, 1864, to same bounty as white volunteer recruits if "enrolled and subject to the draft at the time of enlistment."

8. Acts of March 3, 1863, March 3, 1875, and joint resolution April 12, 1866. All soldiers discharged because of wounds received in battle or in line of duty are entitled to receive the same bounty they would have received if they had served their full term of enlistment.

Battle Mountain Items.

[From the Messenger]  
The Capital Hotel, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt. Dow Huntsman is in California arranging for material.

The Galena mines are looking well, and the Trinity Company is erecting a mill of sufficient capacity to reduce 50 tons of ore daily.

Beef cattle are being brought from Reno to supply the butchers. This looks like shipping coal to Newcastle.

Beowaweans are amusing themselves playing base ball, while the people of Sherman camp on the Nevada Central, are debating the question "whether it is the duty of the people of Nevada to hire a non-resident to represent them in the United States Senate?"

THE WANDERER FOUND.—The Winnemucca Silver State says that J. Steele, the car inspector at Wells, who was lost in a storm while hunting a cow, was found last Saturday some twenty miles from the station, in an abandoned hut, almost starved, having been without food for three days. He is now back at Wells all right, and will not be likely to wander off in the hills for some time to come.

TILDEN'S WAR RECORD.

Mr. Tilden has not very many qualifications of excellence to commend him to the public as a President. However, some of his brethren, who are anxious for his nomination, and who are willing to move heaven and earth to secure it, have turned to his record as a "War Democrat," thus uncovering one of the darkest blots in the spotted volume of Tilden's life. The Democrats have a strange and fatal way of making gigantic blunders just at the hour when the most careful management is required, and the reverting to Tilden's war record is one of them. The facts are familiar: Mr. Tilden in October, 1860, published his opinion that the fathers in each State left "revolution organized" with power to snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty, and to repel invasion. This truly is the speech of a "war Democrat," but one whose sympathies were on the wrong side. Still later Mr. Tilden said in a public speech that he for one would "resist under any and all circumstances the use of force to coerce the South into the Union." It was a fortunate thing for the North that it contained but few war Democrats like Tilden. There were many war Democrats it is true, but they were to be found in the South backing up their views on the question of secession with a musket in their hands and stood just in front of the Union lines for a brief space, and then stood to one side. Tilden was not a war Democrat that anybody knows of, and his friends would do better for him to claim that he was an open rebel—which claim can be substantiated by the facts. Tilden's hope lies in the South; it were a great pity to destroy his chances by setting up that he ever had any sympathy for the North or her soldiers.

Taxation on "Drummers."

The recent decision of the United States Circuit Court holding that a State may impose a tax on commercial travellers without violating the Federal Constitution, says the New York Herald, is one of no little interest to the commercial world. The case arose under a statute of Nevada, passed in 1877, which requires that "every travelling merchant, agent, drummer or other person selling or offering to sell any goods, wares or merchandise of any kind to be delivered at some future time," or carrying samples and soliciting orders shall get a license and pay twenty-five dollars a month for it, and provides that whoever sells or tries to sell in violation of the statute shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. Under this law the representative of a San Francisco coffee and spice house was arrested for making sales in Nevada without a license. The firm contested the case on the ground that the statute was in violation of the Federal Constitution. The Court decides otherwise. It holds that the Act does not violate that clause which prohibits a State from taxing imports and exports, because this constitutional provision does not apply to goods carried simply from one State to another, but is limited to those brought in the United States from a foreign country. Nor is the statute against that clause which vests in Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States. For, conceding that license fees are a tax on the merchandise sold, the Act makes no discrimination against the goods of other States in favor of the products of Nevada. All are taxed alike and it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that where there is no discrimination against the goods of other States the levying of the tax is within the taxing powers of the State. When tax laws similar to this have been declared unconstitutional it has been on the ground of unlawful discrimination. But the statute of Nevada, as Judge Sawyer points out, makes no reference to foreign goods or the products of other States. It simply imposes a license tax on the business of all travelling merchants, agents, drummers or other persons selling any line of goods, without reference to where the goods were made or whence they come.

John C. Fall, of Unionville, is a candidate for delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the district comprising Unionville, Spring Valley, Rye Patch, Oreana and Big Meadows.

Blaine is entitled to Nevada's vote in the Chicago Convention, and must not be cheated out of it.

Mother! Mother!! Mother!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little sufferer at once—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. JAMES L. SULLIVAN

OUR PUBLIC LANDS.

Report of the Committee on Representative Daggett's Bill to Grant Certain Lands to the State of Nevada.

The JOURNAL has received a copy of the report of the Committee on Public Lands upon Representative Daggett's bill to grant the State of Nevada lands in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections. The report is as follows:

On admission of Nevada into the Union as a State, in 1864, the Federal grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of the public lands within her borders for school purposes gave the State title to one eightieth of the entire area of the State, or something over 3,900,000 acres.

Unlike any other State to which similar grants have been made by the general government, the surface of Nevada is in a large part marked by sparsely timbered mountain ranges and intervening stretches of valueless desert basins and dry sagebrush valleys, unsuited to irrigation only by means of artesian wells, the few small streams within the State not affording water sufficient to irrigate the valleys through which they pass.

The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections falling all upon mountain and desert, and the sagebrush lands being unavailable except in large tracts for cattle ranges or experimental irrigation by artesian wells, the State has been unable to dispose of more than 70,000 acres in 15 years, with the certainty of the demand growing less from year to year hereafter. By a provision of the Constitution of the State, the proceeds of the sales of these lands become a part of the reasonable school fund of the State, and are devoted exclusively and perpetually to educational purposes. Thus far, it will be seen, the school fund of the State has derived but little benefit from this grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, while a burdensome property tax is every year required in the several counties of the State for the support of their public schools.

The people of Nevada now ask that they may be permitted to exchange 3,800,000, or more, acres still remaining unsold of the grant referred to for 2,000,000 acres of non-mineral public lands within the State, to be selected in such localities and in such bodies as will be most likely to render them salable, and thus meet the aim of the general government in creating for them a serviceable school fund.

In furtherance of this request, and in anticipation of the exchange being authorized by Congress, the last Legislature of Nevada enacted a law formally relinquishing the title of the State to the 3,800,000, or more, acres remaining unsold of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, and accepting in lieu thereof the 2,000,000 acres, to be selected as in this bill provided.

As your committee understand it to be the purpose of the State to attempt to reclaim the desert and sagebrush lands now asked in exchange for its school grant, through the inducement of special bounties for sinking of artesian wells, and as this seems to be the only method by which purchasers can ever be found for the most of these lands, your committee recognize the justice and propriety of the proposed exchange, and therefore report the bill back with the recommendation that it do pass.

New Railroads.

The New York Financial Bulletin is authority for the statement that from September 1st to April, a period of seven months, 2,971 miles of railroad have been completed, and arrangements made for building 42,641 miles more. The miles completed and projected are more than equal to the entire railroad construction in the years of 1869, 1870 and 1871, the three most active years in railroad history. The cost of the new lines will not vary much from \$17,500 per mile, an amount somewhat less than the cost during the earlier period of activity. In railroad building the circumference is grasped, and it only remains to fill up the centre. The pioneer roads are already built. Two lines from California, the extreme west, cross to the Eastern States. The Southern Pacific will very soon land its passengers at El Paso, three or four days' stage ride from San Antonio, which is in direct railroad communication with Galveston and New Orleans. But there is a vast amount of filling up to do. Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah, three Territories and one State lying between the Kansas and Texas western line and California, are comparatively unknown lands. Colorado has quite a system of railroads, and is rapidly building new lines, but the extent of its territory is great that points included in the system occupy but little space comparatively on the map. Arizona and New Mexico are just being opened to civilization. A railroad is in contemplation from Maricopa Wells, on the Southern Pacific line, to Prescott, which will bring the latter city in point of time close to San Francisco. The rapidity with which the country is being developed suggests the questions as to what capital and labor will do when all the large towns are connected by a network of railroads. —[S. F. Call.]

Goeggel's leading watchmaking establishment the most reliable place to buy jewelry.

For a good timepiece go to Goeggel. If you want your watch repaired to give satisfaction go to Davidson's jewelry store, two doors west of Postoffice.

FOR SALE.—The best beer made in the country is made in Crystal Peak. Leave your orders at J. J. Becker's, where you will be supplied by H. F. Rohrs, agent.

VICK'S SEEDS.—Pinniger & Queen have just received, and offer at bottom prices, a large stock of Vick's flower and vegetable seeds; also floral seeds, alfalfa, timothy, white and red clover, lawn grass, onion sets, whale oil soap, etc., etc., etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLE TRADER NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF Millie Gilliam to become Sole Trader. Notice is hereby given that I, Millie Gilliam, wife of F. Gilliam, resident of Washoe county, Nevada, being desirous of availing myself of the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled, "An Act to authorize married women to transact business in their own name as Sole Traders," apply at February 4, A. D. 1877, and to make application to the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, at Reno, and for Washoe county, at the April term, A. D. 1880, of said Court at the Court room of said Court, on Wednesday the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, for an order of said Court permitting me to carry on in my own name and in my own account, the business of hotel, restaurant and lodging house, at said town of Washoe county, Nevada.

MRS. MILLIE GILLIAM.

Dated Washoe, Nev. April 16 A. D. 1880.

Ball Supper.  
THE W. T. U. will give the supper at the Odd Fellows' Anniversary Ball on the 26th. The tab as will be spread in the Pavilion. The supper will be first-class in every particular. Price moderate. ap20

A CARD.

I DEPRY THAT ANYBODY HAS PAID ME A cent, either as subscription to the Nevada State Journal, or for any other purpose during my stay in Reno. If anybody has, the money will be refunded on application to me at the Arcade Hotel. GEORGE LEBRAND.

Reno, April 19, 1880.

FREE ANNIVERSARY BALL.

—To be given by the—

I. O. O. F. OF RENO, NEVADA.

—AT THE—

PAVILION IN RENO,

—ON THE—

Evening of the 26th of April, 1880.

An Invitation is extended to all members of  
TRUCKEE LODGE NO. 14, RENO LODGE NO. 19, AND RENO ENCAMPMENT NO. 5, TO ATTEND.

Each member of said I. O. O. F. and Encampment will be entitled to three invitations to friends. All members desiring to extend such invitations are requested, at as early a day as possible, to hand to some member of the Committee the names of those they wish to invite. All invitations will be delivered by the Committee through the Secretary.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM,  
JOHN HOVE,  
W. H. GUTHRIE, L.,  
JOHN BOWMAN, } Committee.  
G. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

C. A. GIBSON,  
GEO. W. CUNNINGHAM,  
CUNNINGHAM & GIBSON,  
EAST SIDE OF VIRGINIA STREET, NEAR  
COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO.  
—Dealers in—  
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,  
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,  
Fruits of All Kinds, Fish and Vegetables.  
All goods sold at lowest living prices.  
Satisfaction guaranteed. Goods delivered to all parts of town free of charge.

HAMMOND & WILSON.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

We are once more in

OUR NEW STABLE.

Opposite the Depot House,

And are ready to carry on our business as heretofore. The

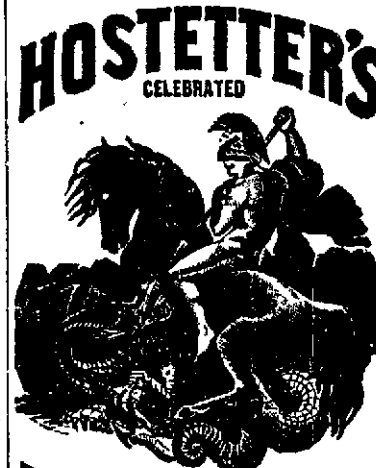
Muscatville and Surprise Valley

Stages will leave the Lake House at their regular hours, as before the fire.

We have the Best of Accommodations

to Our Line.

HAMMOND & WILSON Proprietors



STOMACH BITTERS

Fever and Ague.

The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics and is in immense demand wherever on this continent fever and ague exist. A single glass three times a day is the best possible preventive for counteracting a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver, and invigorating the stomach. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

RENO MARKET.

Commercial Row.

Meat delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.  
HENRY RUHR.

MEYERSTEIN'S SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!

TO MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS IN

DRY GOODS

FANCY GOODS,

MEN & BOYS' CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS,

SHOES, ETC., ETC.

THE BEST, LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF GOODS

—EVER BROUGHT TO THIS PLACE—

CAN NOW BE FOUND

—AT THE—

Great Eastern IXL,

Commercial Row, next to Postoffice,.....Reno, Nev.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

ONE PRICE ONLY!

H. MEYERSTEIN,.....Proprietor.

## AND STILL IT STORMS.

No Trains—No Telegraphic Communication—  
The Worst of the Season.

The storm king still reigns supreme in this section, and there is no telling when his Majesty will deign to favor us poor mortals with some good weather. Night before last the rain poured down in torrents, and continued to fall until 9 o'clock yesterday morning when it changed to snow, and ever since we have alternate streaks of snow and rain. It has been impossible to obtain any news from the blacked trains, or what progress was being made in clearing the road. The telegraph wires have all been down since 7:15 yesterday morning. Up to that time additional slides were reported between Truckee and the Summit. The storm in Reno has been enough to convince everybody that it was nothing in comparison to what must have prevailed upon the mountains and we should not be surprised if there was not a train from the West until Sunday.

At 12 m., as we go to press, the sky overhead is clear, and there is promise of a clear day before us.

## GEO. HAYWARD KILLED.

An Accident on the V. & T. R. R.

Yesterday morning the down freight from Virginia ran into a slide at the Merrimac Mill, which threw one locomotive into the Carson river, broke the nose of Dalton, the engineer, bruised Thrall, the conductor, and, worst of all, precipitated Geo. Hayward upon a pile of rocks on the track, and caused injuries from which he died soon after. Mr. Hayward was well known in Reno, and highly esteemed by all. For a long time past he has been section boss on the railroad.

## District Court.

In the District Court yesterday the case of Bunting vs. the C. P. R. R. was called, and the work of empaneling a jury proceeded with. The defense endeavored to have the case postponed until the arrival of Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, chief counsel, and several witnesses, who are on the delayed train, but the Court refused to grant any postponement. Gen. Kittrell and Judge Haydon are the attorneys for the plaintiff, and Gen. Barnes, Gen. R. M. Clarke and Judge Marshall for the defendant. The case will occupy the Court for at least six days.

## The Excursionists.

The so-called Boston excursionists are still here, and will have to remain until the road is open. A glance over the list shows that only a slight minority are from Boston, the majority being from New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and the other New England States. The Boston men are Washington street merchants, and carry the indispensable umbrella; the Beacon street ladies all wear shoes regardless of length but No. A in width.

## Kinny's Laundry.

Instead of patronizing John Chinaman we advise you to have your washing done by P. Kinny, at the American Laundry, who calls for and delivers clothes in any part of town. His charges are low, and he does his work well; is a deserving citizen, and ought to have the laundry business in preference to the Chinese.

## Representatives

Last night Truckee Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., elected the following Past Grands as its representatives to the Grand Lodge to be held in Virginia city June 8th: C. W. Jones, J. C. Smith, F. C. Updike, J. V. Peers, D. Lichman, J. C. Haynes, G. W. Cunningham.

## Trains.

There was no passenger train from Virginia last evening. No. 2, C. P. R. had orders for Truckee, but all other trains on this division were abandoned.

Two Chinamen died in Truckee from the effects of exposure, while working near the Summit clearing the track. Several others had their hands so badly frozen that their fingers had to be dropped off. The two defunct Chinamen were said to have a "bang-up planting," and the China brass and string band of Reno was sent for to add eclat to the occasion. That blessed band is now bawling the removal of that pebble off the track. We have not heard whether the funeral has been postponed until it arrives or not.

Reno has not yet taken steps toward having a picnic on the 1st of May, now only a few days hence. Strange that we should be so negligent. A sleigh-ride seems more likely just now.

There was no school in the afternoon yesterday on account of the storm. Out of the 300 regular scholars less than 100 put in an appearance in the forenoon.

Indian Agent Spencer has gone to Washington to consult with the Department about Indian affairs in Nevada.

## REFORM CLUB.

The Bostonian Complimentary.

The theater was crowded last night on the occasion of the complimentary benefit to the excursionists by the Club, and a right jolly good time was had by all. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. C. McKelvey, after which the song "Sweet Bye and Bye" was sung, the entire audience joining in. President Cossitt then made a few appropriate welcoming remarks. This was followed by a song from Richard Jose. Gen. Kittrell was then introduced and delivered one of those eloquent impromptu talks of which he is so capable. Gen. Kittrell, after welcoming the guests, eloquently referred to historical facts with which Boston was especially connected; branched off on matters connected with the late war, and rejoiced that one flag waved over the entire country; no shackles fettered the limbs of any man; even John Chinaman was unmolested in any manner; closed with an appeal to sink all differences remembering nothing but the Constitution and the country. This was followed by a song from Messrs. Cook, White and Jose. Ex-Gov. Head, of New Hampshire, was introduced, who stated that he gave his title by not being able to make a speech but could do it to-night because he was not a candidate for a third term; referred to New Hampshire's glories; stated the objects of the excursion, and returned thanks for the good feeling shown toward the party by Renoites; but called for Judge-General Sargent to do the handsome thing for the Granite State. Judge Sargent then proceeded to show that New Hampshire had almost been the cause of making Boston illustrious, even so far as giving it the great Daniel Webster, and although Boston was accorded the lead in New England, still every State in that section was entitled to proper recognition. He appreciated the remarks made by Gen. Kittrell, concerning the Universal Brotherhood doctrine. After his remarks there was a duet by the Misses Finlayson.

Ex-Gov. Wood, of Oregon, was next called, and amused, edified and electrified the audience nearly an hour. He could not boast that his State—Missouri—had produced any great men, but thought no matter where he was born, any man ought to be proud of being an American; he pictured in glowing terms the possibilities of the future, taking care to remind his hearers of the innumerable blessings even now enjoyed, claiming that in every respect America was a grand example to all the other nations.

The Governor then claimed the right to differ from two other speakers on the foreign immigration question, and proceeded to give his views upon the proposition, going into details upon the entire question. Taking up the Chinese question he presented both sides of the question, and we do not doubt the Bostonians learned a great many things they did not know before. All in all, the occasion was a treat to all, and it will long be a red-letter event in the memory of the excursionists.

A large rock slid down upon the railroad track near Bronco yesterday morning, and although a force of men were at work blasting it all day they did not succeed in clearing it away. Last night a wrecking train was sent from Wadsworth to remove this obstruction. All of the employees of the road that could be spared have been sent from here to the front.

In the Justice Court yesterday John Bowen pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was given ten days. Two boys also pleaded guilty to vagrancy, and were seemingly anxious to go to jail, but Justice Young deferred sentence until this morning at 10.

Rev. Mr. Herriek, of Virginia, will preach in the Methodist Church this evening. A general invitation is extended.

The stream that crosses the wagon road near Ede's ranch is so strong that teams going through it are in imminent danger of being washed away.

Rev. W. R. Jenvey addresses the Reform Club next Saturday evening. Subject, "A Trip to the Yosemite."

The river rose rapidly yesterday forenoon, but receded two or three inches during the afternoon.

The cheapest place in Reno for drugs, medicines, and patent medicines, is at Myers' drug store, two doors west of the Postoffice.

SOMETHING WHICH SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED.—Attention is called to the consequences of the approaching change of season. One in particular is the great clearance sale of my entire Fall and Winter stock at sweeping reduction of prices. Without exception goods will be sold mostly at cost. My object is to raise means enough to purchase my Spring stock. This is no farce. I most urgently request my patrons to call. This sale will last 30 days only, exclusively for cash. I. BARNETT.

## A VAST PROJECT.

(From the Washington Republican.)

Information has been received from Europe, stating that a Russian Commissioner named Klovsky, had left San Francisco, in the cruiser Moscow, for the purpose of arranging a line of steamers from California to the mouth of the Amoor River.

This visit of the Russian Commissioner for this purpose causes the idea to arise, whether the project of this line of steamers does not also mean the extension of the Russian system of railroads from St. Petersburg to the Pacific. We are led to this supposition from the following:

About eight or nine months ago, two publications appeared in the Philadelphia Record, making known a plan for this purpose by Francis Vincent, of Wilmington, Del. One was on the 14th of August, the other on the 15th of September. This plan was as follows: A line of steamers was to run from San Francisco to the mouth of the Amoor River. From there a narrow or ordinary gauge railroad was to be constructed to the Ural Mountains, where the Russian system of railroads extending from St. Petersburg eastward, have now, it is supposed, reached. This would make a railroad directly through Russia, extending from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and as there is direct railroad connection extending from St. Petersburg to London, this would make a direct and continuous line of railroad and steamboat round the world.

Mr. Vincent estimated the length of railroad to be constructed to fill up this link at about 3,500 miles. But by narrow gauge (which would be sufficient) the cost would be much less than our Pacific railroad. After piecing the Altai mountains, he alleges that it would pass through a level country abounding in everything. Gold, silver, platinum, iron and more than probable, coal. It has splendid pasturage, and immense herds of cattle; also, great quantities of the best fur producing animals. Forests also are numerous. It would run to its greatest extent in the latitude of 50 to 51 degrees (in the latitude of the southern part of England,) until it reached St. Petersburg, where it would be about 60 degrees. This work, which he has taken the liberty to name "The Russian Central Railroad" would, he informs us, develop the resources of one of the finest countries on the globe, bind closer the ties, now very strong, between Russia and the United States, and build up a city on the west Pacific coast which might even vie with San Francisco.

Immediately after these publications appeared in the Record, Mr. Vincent sent copies of that paper to the Emperor of Russia and the principal Russian newspapers. So that it is more than probable this idea of running this line of steamers from the Amoor to San Francisco is derived by the Russian Government from him. It is also more than probable that they have the idea of carrying out the other part of his plan, viz: The construction of the railroad from the Ural mountains to the Amoor river, and that they will make known their intentions to that effect hereafter.

Mr. Vincent at the same time proposed two other roads, which would also go round the world. One was to proceed from a point on the Pacific Coast in latitude 40 degrees in the Chinese Empire to Peking; from there through that empire to Lamesaund, in Turkestan; from there through Persia, skirting the foot of the Caspian Sea, to Constantinople, and from there to London—thus carrying a line of rail in connection with steamboats in latitude 40 (the latitude in which most of our great cities are situated) completely around the globe.

The other line was to proceed from Peking to Calcutta. From there a like railroad now runs across Hindoostan, connecting the latter city with Bombay, and from there proceeding northward across Beloochistan to Persia. Then through Persia to the River Euphrates, in Asiatic Turkey. And from thence by way of the Euphrates to Constantinople, and from thence to London. Both these routes pass through some of the densely populated districts in the world, through historic countries almost as old as time itself. He thinks there would be no earthly doubt as to their paying, as the travels of tourists alone would almost support them.

NICHOLS' INFALLIBLE INJECTION.—Guaranteed to cure promptly and permanently every case of Gonorrhea, Gleet and Whites, no matter of how long standing, if directions are followed. Internal medicine not recommended or necessary. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Directions given in English, Spanish, French and German. For sale by Plummer & Queen, druggists, west side of Virginia street.

## Retiring From Business.

CLOSING OUT.—We will sell our immense stock of dry and fancy goods, carpets, etc., at slaughtering prices. Our entire stock must be sold within 60 days and no reasonable offer will be refused. Avail yourself of this opportunity and save 50 per cent. by buying of A. STRASSBURGER & Co.

## To the Public.

RENO, Nev., April 10, 1880.  
We shall discontinue our banking and brokerage business on or about July 1, 1880. All persons indebted to us must settle their accounts in full before that date.

A National Bank Incorporation will succeed us (and occupy our present quarters or place of business.) All deposits in our hands at that date will be transferred to said incorporation.

D. A. BENDER & Co.

SPRING HATS.—Just received at Sunderland's all the latest New York and Philadelphia styles of hats, in all colors and of all sizes.

If you want your watch repaired or cleaned to give satisfaction, you will have to go to Geoggegg, west side of Virginia St.

## NEW TO-DAY.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued out of the Second Judicial District Court of Nevada in and for Washoe county, duly a writ of execution and delivery, on a judgment rendered in said Court on the 24th day of January, 1880, in favor of the Pacific Lumber and Lumber Company and against James Mayberry for the sum of \$252.92 and \$43.20 costs, I have, on the 16th day of April, 1880, levied upon the following described personal property:

2 horses,  
2 mares,  
20 cows,  
1 carriage,  
54 lbs. wheat,  
32 lbs. alfalfa seed,  
2 mares, wagons,  
1 place,  
1 safe.

And public notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, April 28th 1880, between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and 5 o'clock P.M. to-wit: at one o'clock P.M. of said day, at the ranch of said James Mayberry, five miles west of Reno, I will sell the above described property to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy said judgment and costs.

W. A. WALKER,  
Sheriff Washoe County,  
Reno, April 21st, 1880.

## BISHOP WHITAKER'S

## SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RENO.

This School has been in successful operation for three years and a half and has become well known throughout the State. From the time it was first opened until now no pains have been spared on the part of those who have it in charge to make it a

## FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL,

Fully worthy the confidence of those who have taught us to be educated. And these efforts have been successful. It gives us pleasure to say that although the number of scholars has at some time been larger than during the last term, the school is now in better condition than it has ever before been, and it is now, more than ever before, worthy of patronage and support.

## TEACHERS:

Miss Kate A. Hill, the first Principal, returned and resumed her position at the beginning of the term. To the great satisfaction of every scholar, and friend of the school. Mrs. L. E. French has also returned, and with Miss Hill will be re-aid with the school. Miss Eva Quaid, a teacher of music, is too well and favorably known to need any commendation from us. In addition to these the Rev. W. H. Jones, Miss Julia M. Woodruff, and Miss Jane Briscoe, three thoroughly competent teachers have been employed during the past term. Addition to the staff of teachers will be made whenever the wants of the school may require it; but with thirty-five scholars, the number in attendance during the last term, six teachers are amply sufficient to do full justice to every scholar. While special attention is given to the

## Common English Studies.

And to the health and good manners of scholars, there is not a thing every facility needed for acquiring all the accomplishments of a

## Higher Education.

One admirable feature of the School is that lessons in Free Hand Drawing, Singing and Penmanship are given regularly to all the pupils without extra charge. Calligraphy and Physical Training also receive due attention. But the best feature of the School is that it is a

## Refined, Cultivated, Christian Home

It is in the formation of a pure womanly character in the pupils that its chief and most enduring influence is to be found. There are few who have been long connected with the School who do not show the effect of this influence upon their character and habits. The charges are as low as can reasonably be paid.

## \$300 a Year

Pays for Board and tuition in all the English studies. Books and Washing are charged at the actual cost. An additional charge is made for private lessons in Music, Drawing or Modern languages.

## The Next Term begins on Thursday.

January 8, 1880.

Letters of inquiry and applications for admission should be made to

or to MISS KATE A. HILL,  
BISHOP WHITAKER'S  
Virginia City, Nevada.

## MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

—Conducted by—

## SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC.

RENO, NEVADA.

The course of study embraces the various branches of a solid and useful education. The Scholastic Year is divided into two sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the first Monday of February, and closing the last of June. Pupils are requested to enter at the opening of the session; but they will be received at any time during the year, their examinations dating from the time of entrance. Public examinations are held annually. Private Literary and Musical Recitals are given monthly.

## TERMS.

Invariably Half Yearly in Advance.

Board and Tuition in English branches, Washoe and Ironing, Plain and Fancy Sewing, Knitting, Dress and Binding, per term including Fuel and Bedding on Hand. \$150  
Vocal Music, 1st year, Lessons. 20  
Drawing. 20  
Painting. 20  
French and German, each. 15

No advance will be made by the Institution for Books, Stationery, Materials for Drawing, Fancy Work or other incidental expenses of the pupils, unless funds for the purpose are deposited with the Treasurer. This regulation is considered indispensable, and will be in all cases most strictly observed.

Each pupil must be provided with a Toilet Box and all necessary articles for the toilet. No particular uniform is required, but each pupil must bring four changes of underwear, dark shirt for every day wear, and one pair of blankets.

No deduction will be made for the withdrawal of pupils before the expiration of the term unless in case of sickness.

All letters sent or received are subject to the inspection of the Sister Superior.

All trunks, boxes or parcels must be prepaid. For further particulars, address, SISTER SUPERIOR,  
Reno, December 27th, 1879.

FITS CURED PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY. I send a bottle of my celebrated remedy, with a valuable treatise on this disease, free to all sufferers who send me their P. O. and Express. DR. E. G. ROOT,

## SOL. LEVY'S SPRING GOODS.

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

## A MAMMOTH ASSORTMENT

—OF—

## DRY GOODS, CARPETS,

Curtain Laces, White Goods,

Kid and Lace Gloves, Fans,

Fancy Goods, Etc., Etc.

—ALL OF—

## THE VERY LATEST STYLES.

At Prices Within the Reach of the Poorest.

## NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

SOL. LEVY,  
VIRGINIA ST., RENO, NEV.

## Reno Savings Bank

CAPITAL.....\$200,000

PRESIDENT.....M. C. LAKE  
VICE-PRESIDENT.....J. E. JONES  
MANAGER.....JAS. H. KIRKHEAD

Directors:

J. E. JONES, M. C. LAKE, G. W. HUFFAKER,  
L. L. CROCKETT, JAS. H. KIRKHEAD.

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Currency & Exchange, Mining Stock  
U. S. Bonds.

MAKE Collections, Receive Deposits, Issue  
Bills of Exchange on all the principal European Cities,

—And Transact a—

## GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

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Anglo-California Bank.....San Francisco  
Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co.....New York  
Homer S. King & Co., Brokers.....San Francisco

—AGENTS FOR—

Phoenix of Hartford, Home of N. Y.  
California and London Assurance Companies.

BANK OF

## D. A. BENDER &amp; CO.

COMMERCIAL ROW.....Reno, Nev.

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## Banking and Exchange Business.

—BUY AND SELL—

Silver Coin, Currency, Domestic and  
Foreign Exchange, Mining  
Stocks, Bonds, Etc.

CAREFUL attention paid to Collections and  
Returns Made on day of Payment.

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Nat'l Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., Sacramento  
Bank of California.....San Francisco  
Homer S. King & Co., Brokers.....San Francisco  
American Exch. National Bank.....New York  
Bank of Montreal.....Montreal, Canada

—We draw Direct—

ON ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

—Agents for—

Imperial, Northern, Royal, Commercial Union, Queens, Union and Farmers' Fund Insurance Co.

COMBINED CAPITAL AND ASSETS.....\$1,000,000

Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

## GRANITE SALOON

AND LODGING HOUSE.  
Commercial Row, Reno, Nev.

The Best Brand

## Liquors and Cigars

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Next Door to Masonic Building

## DOCA AND SACRAMENTO BEER

Kept in ice and sold by the keg or dozen bottles. Fine lunches prepared of Swiss Cheese, Eggs, burger, and other delicacies. Come around and refresh yourself. GHO. BECKER, Proprietor.